NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

From the N. Y. Tribuae's Special Correspondent. MAC.

From the N. Y. Tribuae's Special Correspondent.

THE INSTREAT ACROSS THE POTO-MAC.

EDWARDS'S FERRY, UPPER POTOMAC,

Thursday, Oct. 24, 1861.

I rede, last night, to the river side, to witness the recrossing of our troops from the Virginia side. At the first reports, it was difficult to believe that any such movement was going on; for throughout the afternoon the preparations had all been hastened for the strengthening of Gen. Stane's force by the addition of as many of Gen. Banks's men as could be transported. But it seemed to have been later discovered that the means provided were so totally inadequate that, with the rise in the river, and the tempestous weather, it would be impossible to send over a sufficient body to render Gen. Stone secure. Accordingly, the order of advance was suddenly changed to that of retreat. Towards evening, a slight abatement of the high wind, which had made the river almost impassable during the day, was taken immediate advantage of, and the few boats at haniwers put to the work of restoring our troops in Virginia to their former position. At 9 o'clock, the transportation was in full progress. The same was as picturesque and full of activity as any which the compaign has offered, but was, at the sume time, infinitely cheerless and depressing. The sadness of a retreat always oppresses an army, and although our men stood to their duties with vigor and alacrity, they seemed overwhelmed by a gloom which could not be cast off. Fresh regiments, which lined our shore, and had expected the privilege of advancing during the night, received the orders to withdraw with evident discontent. The 2d Massachusetts, which is nearly allied, by old associations and friendships with the 20th, were most earnest in their dissatisfaction. They had longed to meet the enemy as speedily as might be, especially to endeavor to redress the misfortunes of their comrades. The troops which crossed from Virginia, were little better pleased with the unexpected disposition made of them, although they must have know

less earnest for that.

The glare of the numerous camp fires which stretched in unbroken lines along the banks, and across the bills, and which, even more than

and across the bills, and which even more than the brilliant moon, spread a vivid light ever the whole region, was in strange contrast to the spirit which controlled all who participated in the movements of the night. The country seemed illuminated, as if for some gigastic festival. The bill slopes for miles were covered with blazing piles, which, seen from a distance, appeared to unite in a vast amphitheatre of flame. On the Virginia shore, the fires were more scattered and of less magnitude, but the glow of those upon our own the fires were more scattered and of less magnitude, but the glow of those upon our own side was reflected far beyond the limits of our recent camps, and faded only among the thick woods and mountains in which we knew the enemy lay concealed. The long procession moved slowly and dimly down to the oppositionals, and stood in regular columns, patiently waiting their turn. A confused clamor reached us—the echo of their mingled volces—which never rose above one dull monotone, and was never broken by a cry or cheer or hopeful sound of any kind. The hours seemed to pass more heavily with them than with us. Perhaps their sense of danger was more acute. It might naturally have been so, for they knew the enemy was near by, and they saw that the thoughtlessness of their leaders had left them unprovided with sufficient safeguards in case of sudden attack.

their flames through the air, the silence of the night was undisturbed. It was very clear and cold, and many suffered from the unusual keenness of the wind; but the complaints which frequently arose were not on this score. It was the mortification of the retrest that seemed to engross the entire multitude. I never saw such universal and such undisguised dejection. There was but one spot, so far as I observed, within the army lines, where anything like unconstrained mirthfulness was shown, and that was hardly where one would have expected it The group of officers at "headquarters" were as lively as if a victory had just blessed us The raddy dre, about which they stood, lighted countenances which already were so gay as to need no added lustre. It was quite inspiring to linger a moment within that rosy influence; but a few sters further on, and the change was lete again. Gloom everywhere, often we

ful iffliction.
I left the river, laden with our living (and who knows how many of our dead?) and turned into the more remote camps, where the *debris* of the regiments which f-ught on Monday were The 20th Massachusetts was now commanded by a captain. The fl.e boys were sorrowful over their losses, but in no manner irresolute or daunted in their purpose to follow the perilous path again, whenever summon d. I was deeply impressed by the devotion and courage which this regiment had shown during the conflict, and of which I but heard in every quarter. Its officers came from regions more devoted, it was thought, to social delights than to the rigors and hardships of warlare. We sli remember how the gayest and flightlest young men of England turned out the most heroic of all that lought in the Crimes. The case is not altogether dissibiliar here. These Harvard boys, many of whom never had a care or a strangle in the world, from whom, I am sure, less endurance, and possibly less determination would have been looked for than from a set of officers more ruggedly composed, were unexceptionably consplanous for their bravery and quarter. Its officers came from regions more devoted, it was thought, to social delights than to the rigors and hard-hips of warlare. We all

wantonly placed at the mercy of an overpowering rebei force, and that nearly one-third of them were lost. We know that our men were sent across the river with ulterly inadequate means of transportation, at a time when the weather prevented their prompt reinforcement, to a place of all others the worst in which they could have been stationed. Everything was against them. Everything which a wise generalship should have provided was dispensed with. It seems to have been another of those careless experiments by which, at the caprice of inconsiderate men, the hearts of thousands are torn, and a hundred homes made wretched. Its effects—if it should have any—upon the general movements of the army are, of course, not known. But it is whispered that the great advance, which was projected about this very time, will be deferred in consequence, and that the plan of the Com mander-in chief has been, at least temporarily, deranged by it. at least temporarily, deranged by it.

From the Baltimore Patriot

Ball's Bluff Massacre.

• • • "turned Torks • and do that Which Heaven hath forbid the Ottomites" We have refrained from commenting upon the result of the late battle near Leesburg the result of the late battle near Leesburg, until accounts, always exaggerated at first, assumed the air of reliability, and is the hope that truth would modify the narrative of horrors. With authoritative data before us, our comments will be an expression of regret at the recurrence of another instance of world mismanagement, and to denounce the inhuman slaughter of our troops by the rebels, numbering three to one, as the most savage and barbarous known in the history of modern warfare. Men wese literally murdered without mercy—shot whilst struggling in the water—bayoneted whilst helpiessly wounded—the yell of excitation minglina, with greans of butchered victims, and the scend, one in all, surp using in wick edness the relentless cruelties of an Indian massacre.

mastere.

Reflection upon such conduct, however saddening in thought that a spirit so flendish can pervade the human breast, is calculated to steel all sensibility, and to arouse a spirit of just restaliation. A fatal error left our men without the means of refreat when overpowered by vastly superfor numbers, and thus, hemmed in, they bravely sacrificed their lives Single instances of undaunted courage met with no magnanimous appreciation with the enemy; on the contrary, they were marked and fated for special destruction. The gallant Baker, manning his own gun, fell pierced with many balls, and only by a desperate struggle was his body after death saved from mutilation. When the carnage was ended, exuiting over the recking knife, a yell, louder than their hellish revelry, reached the ears of those who had escaped. "Come over," it said, "and take your dead sons —, unden a flag of truce" Night, in mercy, descended upon the reddened waters of the Potomax, and shut out the increasing horrors of the spectacle.

There is nothing in the recital disheartening. Our men were brave to a fault, and worthy of all praise. The test of manhood and the qualifications of the soldier came upon them in unexpected magnitude. It was a grievous trial, but they were not found wanting in a single mastacre.

Reflection upon such conduct, however sad

expected magnitude. It was a grievous trial, but they were not found wanting in a single characteristic of heroism. What, then, is the result, and what will be the effect?

result, and what will be the effect?

The result is, we have lost many brave and gallant men, but have gained courage and confidence from their gallantry. A deeper sense of security, and greater hopes of ultimate success, will flow from this knowledge.

The effect will be, life for life and blood for blood. If the rebels seek to inaugurate a "war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt," so be

haps their sense of danger was more acute. In might naturally have been so, for they knew the enemy was near by, and they saw that the thoughtlessness of their leaders had left them unprovided with sufficient safeguards in case of sudden attack.

For hours the boats shifted from side to side, and the disembarked groups swelled into full regiments and marched away. The throng upon the Virginia shore seemed to decrease so slowly, that one wondered if all could be brought into security before the rebels should discover their comparatively unprotected position. It was not, however, whelly unprotected position. It was not, however, whelly unprotected groups the most owner, it was apprehended, the enemy might disclose themselves. There was little confusion among our men, and excepting by the subdued murmur of many voices, the light splashing of ears or poles in the water, the hissing and cracking of the ever-replenished fires, as d the rush of the course and issues forced upon loyal men. There is no peaceful outlet. War they will or poles in the water, the missing and cracking natives and issues forced upon loyal ment of the ever-replicitshed fires, and the rush of there is no peaceful outlet. War they will their fluxes through the air, the silence of the lave, of their own choice, in characters of hor-

rid shame. Let them have it!

There is now no such thing as peace. Pence with our enemies, means an unconditional surr nder of bonor, fame, and happiness, Acknowledge usurpation as right—give them the reins of Government—the emoluments of of fice—the full swing of power, they would give us their peace. Be content to bow down the head, and lay down the flag, rich with its glo-ries, under the feet of a military de-pot, then he will give us his peace. Submit to an arro gance and tyranny that would shame a Nero, and we'll have peace. But let us think of the honored dead, mouldering in the shroud—of our wounded brethren, in the agonies of death of the destiny of a great people—of our own and our children's happiness—of every glorious achievement of our country, in the past, dishonored—of the untold distress that

will follow our pusillanimity, in purchasing peace on their terms—never! never submit! Peace! Live—blessed guardian of happy days, gone for a time—in some undiscovered mountain cave; there is no abiding place for thee in the hearts of our countrymen. Weep for the bla-phemy of thy name, on lips familiar with treason's language! Rest!—till not a traitor lives to acknowledge his infamy; then come with thy hand-maidens, prosperity, and plenty, to dwell again beneath the banner of

struggle in the world, from whom, I am sure, loss endurance, and possibly less determination would have been looked for than from a set of softlers more ruggedly composed, were unexceptionably complemous for their bravery and daring throughout the fight of Monday. They could not think of submission, even when counseled to submit by older officers, and, even after orders to surreuder had been proclaimed, continued fighting, against hope, with unlineding desporation, until the last vestige of their strength had vanished.

Who was responsible for all that slaughter: The question is evaded here. We know that after insufficient reconnoisance a few men were from her loving grasp.

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M.
Mail Train leaves New York at 12 00 noon, and Philadelphia at 8.15 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 1 2. 15 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 15 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 15 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 2 30 A. M., and connecting with the Pennsylvania Express Train for Pittsburg. A siceping car is also attached to this train.

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By Byring, Joe Charles do.

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The proposals to be addressed to Maj. A. BECKWITH, C S. U. S. A. Washington, D. C., and endorsed "Proposals for Flour."

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF CATTLE ON

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF CATTLE ON

Sealed proposals, for sup; lying to the Government 4,000 Beet Cattle on the Hoof, are invited the 15th day of November, 1861, at 12 o'clock M. The Cattle to be delivered in Washington City, on the 30th day of November, 1861, or as soon thereafter as the Government may direct The bids to be directed to Lieut, S. C. GREEN, A. C. S., U. S. A., 223 G street, Washington City, endorsed "Proposals"

223 G street, Washington City, endorsed "Proposals "
Sealed proposals are also 'nvited till the 15th day of November, 1861, at 1 o'clock P. M., for supplying the Government 4,000 Head of Beef Cattle on the hoof. The Cattle to be delivered at Harrisburg, Pa. on the 30th of November 1861, or as soon thereafter as the Government may direct. The bids to be directed to Lleat. F. H. BAR RHOLL, A. C. S., U. S. A. 3.28 G street, Washington, D. C., and endorsed "Proposals."

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TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is hereby given that licenses given to taverns, retailers of spiritums and fermented liquors, wines and cordials, to groceries, dry goods, hardware, medicies, perfamery, watches and jewelry, lumber, yood, and coal, commission merchants; alco. to keepers of hackney carriages and on nibuses, bi liard tables, ten pin alleys, and enfectionery, and for hawking and pidding, and dealers in old iron, brass, copper, &c., will expire on Monday the 4th day of Nevember next, and that said licenses must be remewed at this office within ten days after that time SAMUEL E DOUGLASS, oct 13—ddith Nov.

MARK YOUR CLOTHING I-Ladies, go to the EXCELSIOR MARKING PLATE COMPANY'S AGEN'Y, 474 Seventh street, thom No. 5, and get a silver Marking Plate. Itrush, aud bettle of Premium indelible Ink, warranted not to wash out. All kinds of engraving done to order Alpaabets, Figures, 80, of any size, executed with neatness and dispatch. Grocers and others supplied with Stencil Plates, 474 Seventh street.

A TTENTION SUTLERS, QUARTERA masters and others. Large and small Sten
cil Aiphabets, Figures, Rc., and cograving of alkinds, done at the EXCELSIOR MARKING
PLATE COMPANY'S AGENCY, 474 Seventh
street, opposite Post Office Department Come o.e.,
come all. OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.—Sight

O drafts sold on all parts of the United States, in same to suit officers and coldier.

Also, drafts on Loudon, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and Germany.

Uncurrent money beught at best rates

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,

Bankers, 552 Pennsylvania avenue,

oct 14—lm

C RAND ADVANCE. OF THE ARMY,
That SMITH has not advanced the price of his
Clothing, which he has just received, and is welling
off at such remarkshie low prices. Give me a cair,
and satisfy yourselves of the great bargains that are
now offered everyday at SMITH'S No. 460 Severth
areet.

oot 8—1m THE WEST CHESTER ACADEMY, as West Chester, Pennsylvania making the control of the

ride from Funancia, the state and Panauerpass and via Media.

The whiter term, of full five months, commences on the list of November. "Military Biotica" will be introduced as a regular department of the system of instruction to those who desire to avail themselves at its advantages at a moderate charge. Eight tried and experienced Teachers assist the Principal in the duties of the school.

WM. F. WYERS, A. M.,

Principal.

THE PEOPLE'S CLUTHING STORES.
No. 460 Seventh street, opposite Post Office

COME AND SEE OUR NEW STOPES of Eall Clothing, Ro 400 Seventh street oot 3-1m

GOVERNMENT ADV'TS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE
Washington, St ptember 23, 1861.
SEALED PROPOSALS, for each class separately, will be received at this office until 12 officek M. of Wednesday, 90th of November next, for furnishing to the United States Marine Corps, during the year 1862, the following supplies, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant Quartermster of the cogas, Philadelphia, Peansylvania, free of expense to the United States, in such quantities as may from time to time be ordered, viz.

to time be ordered, viz.

14,000 yards of £ky like Kersey, all wool, free fr m hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh ±2 ounces to the yard, tiedigo wool-dyed.)

6,000 yards Dark Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh ±2 cunces to the yard, (indigo wool-dyed.)

8,000 yards Dark Blue Twilled Cloth, 5fl wool, for uniform coats, (indigo wool-dyed.)

18,000 yards Dark Blue Twilled Cloth, 5fl wool, for uniform coats, (indigo wool-dyed.) 54 inches wide, to weigh ±2 cunces per yard.

dyed.) 54 inches wife, to weigh 16 ounces per yard.

Class No. 2.

5,000 yards of 64 Dark Blue Flannel for over.
sacks, all wool, findigo wool-dyed.) 54 inches wide, to
weigh 13 ounces per yard.

16,000 yards of 3 4 Dark Eine Flannel, for shirts,
all wool, jindigo wool-dyed.) 27 inches wide, to weigh
65 ounces per yard.

19.0 Gray Blankets, all wool, to weigh four
pounds each, with letters "U. S. M." in black, four
inches long to the centre; to be feet long and 5
feet wide, and free from grease.

0,000 pairs of Woolen Socks, three sizes, properly
made of good desce wool, with double and twisted
yarn, to weigh three pounds per dozen pairs, free
from grease.

Class No. 3.

CLASS No. 3.

6,003 yards White Liven for Pants, 80 inches wide, to weigh 18 ounces rer yard.
10,000 yards White Linen for Shirts, 80 inches wide, to weigh 11 ounces per yard.
10,000 yards Canton Financi for Drawers, 27 inches wide, to weigh 7 ounces per yard.

CLASS NO. 4.

1,000 Uniform Caps, complete. (except Pompons.)
1,000 Pompons, red worsted, ball-shaped, a meles
in circumference.
3,000 Fatigue Caps, (with covers) to be made of
blue cloth, indigo wool-dyed.
2,000 Stocks.

2,000 Stocks.

CLASS No. 5.
600 Gross Coat Buttons, (Eagle.)
400 Gross Jacket Buttons, (Eagle.)
100 Gross Vest Buttons, (Eagle.)
1,599 Pairs Yellow Mefal Cr. scents and Scale
Straps.
250 Sette Epaulette Bullion for Sergeants and Corcorals.

250 Setta Epaulette Bullion for Sergeants a porals.

2,000 Setta Epaulette Bullion for Privates.

50 Red Worsted Sashes

2,500 yards of Red Cord.

1,00 Swords for Sergeants.

50 Brums (teoor) complete.

50 Drum Slings

200 Batter Drum Heads.

50 Snare Drum Heads.

100 Drum Cords.

100 Setts of Drum Snares.

100 Boxwood "B" Fifes.

CLASS No. 6. 10,000 Pains Army Boots. (infantry pattern.) CLASS No. 7,

1,000 Pains Array boxes.
1,200 Cartridge Boxes.
1,200 Bayonet Scabbards.
1,200 Percussion Cap Pouc
1,200 Bayonet Belts.
1,200 Baist Belts.
1,200 Waist Belts.
1,200 Waist Pelts.
1,200 Breast Plates.
250 Sword Frogs.

CLASS No. 8.

For making and trimming the following articles, ris :
Watch coats; sergeants, corporats, musicians, and privates uniform and fatigue coats, woollen and inter pants; dannel and times shirts; drawers, flannel and sake; and red and blue jackets for boys.

The above mentioned articles must conform, in all respect, to the scaled standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster Marine Corps, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C. Assistant Quartermaster, office Marine Corps, 1929 Spruce street. Philadelphia and at the Marine Stations. Brooklyn, New York, and Boston, Massachusetts, where they can be examined.

York, and Boston, Massachusetts, where they can be examined. And whenever the articles named above, or any portion of them, shall be considered as not fully conforming to samples, they will be rejected, and the constractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind at once, or the Quartermastr will supply the deficiency at the expense of the constructor. Payment will be made upon the accepted delivery of the whole quantity which may from time to time be ordered, withholding ten per cent. from the payment of account rendered under first order, until second order is filled, and ten per cent from account rendered under second order until third order it filled, and so on, until contract is completed.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the follow-

Each proposal must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

E.F., Wilcoes

I hereby certify that the above named
are known to me ds men of property, and able to
make good their guarantee
To be signed by the United States District Judge,
United States District Attorney, or Co kector
No proposal will be considered unless accompanied
by the above guarantee.
Newspapers sutherized to publish the above will
send the paper containing the first insertion to this
Office for examination.
The badder's place of business, or manufacturing
establishment, must be specifically stated is the
proposal.

The above list of articles is believed to be about

proposal.

The above list of articles is believed to be about the quantity of each article that will be required during the year; but the Quartermaster reserves the right of ordering a greater or less quantity, should the interests of the service require it.

Proposals to be et doned on the ervelope. "Broposals for Supplies for Marine Corps for 1at?," and addressed to Major W.M. B. SLACK, sep 25 Quar ermaster M. C., Walhington, D. C.

THE UNION WILL STAND,
NO MATTER WHO'S PRESIDENT
Consequently, I shall remain in Washington, and
omitiage to pursue my occupation of

HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL

PAINTINGS GILDING in all its branches Old (1) AZING promptly attended to. Psinting and Ornanenting Cottage Furniture, in the best style. I see all at tention to the Psinting of Roots and Briss Walls. All the above I will do se cheap as the chempset I therefore solicit the patronne of my triends an tellow-officens of the Pistrict. Panetanity strictly observed, and work done in the best manner. You will please mind your stops, and 170 yar will please mind your stops, and 170 yar. No. 58 Log same avenue facults deep.

No. 58 Log same avenue facults deep. Detween Sixth and Seventh rests.

P. S.—Signs put up free of charge, as usual movels.

JUST RECEIVED, one of the largest stocks of new and fishionable clothan eve, of tered in Washington, which mais be sold will interest thirty days, to make room for winter goods fersons wanting Clething. Farnishing Goods trucks, Hats and Cape, should call some as flow in the time for bargains, at No. 400 Sevents freet, opposite Post Office.